

Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists

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Printed Handwriting

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Honoring Dr. Herry O. Teltscher

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Application for Professional Membership or Associate of the American
Society of Professional Graphologists

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL GRAPHOLOGISTS

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PURPOSE OF THE JOURNAL

- To present theoretical and research papers in scientific graphology according to academic standards.
- To create a forum for helping graphology gain a wider academic and professional audience in America.
- To provide an exchange with the international professional graphological community.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Some of the seeds of the *Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists* were sown in Jerusalem, Israel at the International Congress that was held in April of 1985. In attendance were many of the leaders of the field including Israel Odem, patriarch of Israeli graphology, Christian Dettweiler of Germany, Thea Stein Lewinson of the United States and French graphologist Ursula Avé Lallemand, creator of the Star-Wave-Test. It was in Israel that I first met Thea, who purchased a paper of my presentation. It was there that I first spent quality time with Patricia Siegel, our current President, who also presented a paper and who, in addition, represented Dan Anthony who was not able to attend.

At the time, I was involved in using the Roman/Anthony Psychogram to rate handwritings of the epileptic split-brain writers in a UCLA study for Warren TenHouten, who coordinated the study, and Dr. Joseph Bogen, who performed the surgery necessary to separate the two hemispheres of the brains of these epileptics. As the study required an additional graphologist to grade the writings, I could not think of a better person to ask than Patricia Siegel.

Patricia was in the midst of taking occasional day trips to Washington, DC to learn more about Thea Stein Lewinson's work directly from the master, and it was during those trips, under Thea's prompting, that the idea of starting a new society began to sprout. Patricia also met with me to discuss our philosophy on how we each graded the Psychogram, and then Patricia set herself the task of replicating the study. An incisive thinker, one of the things I most remember about working with Patricia, was her goal to continually improve the work, and as she did so, new levels of understanding continued to emerge. The paper would be coauthored with Warren TenHouten and published in *The Psychiatric Clinics of North America*.

Shortly after that event, Thea held the first meeting of the Society at her home in Bethesda, Maryland. Patricia and Lois Vaisman, who were teaching psychology of handwriting at the New School for Social Research in New York, following the retirement of Dan and Florence Anthony, worked with her to invite prospective members. In attendance were students of Thea, Patricia and Lois, and the Anthonys. One of the criteria for admittance was a firm foundation built on the work of the early European graphologists like Crepieux-Jamin, Ludwig Klages, Max Pulver and Klara Roman, most of whom Thea knew personally. It had always been a goal of mine to create an academic graphology journal, and so I was gratified when Thea asked me to head one up.

Many of the early meetings were held at Thea's home or nearby, in Washington, D.C., and it was there that Patricia and I presented our research on the epileptic split brain writers. A highlight, during this period, was a trip to Fogerty Library, where the entire group was able to study original manuscripts of historical figures from the 17th and 18th centuries.

About a year later, a student of Thea's, Sarah Zimmerman (formerly Garroway), suggested that we hold some meetings at Swarthmore College in Philadelphia where she was a professor of astronomy. So the Society now held meetings not only in Washington, but also in Philadelphia and New York.

After Thea stepped down as President, Dr. Alan Levine took over the position. One of Dr. Levine's fortés is photography. Thus, when Thea discussed Pophal's work on the structure of the ductus and its link to personality, Dr. Levine set up a microscope and camera and conducted his own studies, which, as it turned out, somewhat refuted the findings of Pophal's investigations. These findings were presented to the Society and published in our new journal.

Naturally, the first issues of the Journal contained additional articles primarily from Society members. Dan Anthony wrote on printscript analysis, Thea Stein Lewinson presented her research on the handwriting of alcoholics, Patricia Siegel wrote on the handwriting of lefties, Herry Teltscher discussed handwriting analysis and psychotherapy, Blanche Lyons presented the handwritings of centenarians, Thelma Seifer wrote on the influence of the right hemisphere, Virginia DiLeo discussed drug addiction, and Marc Seifer wrote on the preconscious in handwriting and questioned documents. Other members who wrote articles included Mati Lerner with Alan Levine on Carl Sandburg's handwriting, Renata Propper on Picasso's and Braque's handwriting, Lois Vaisman on distress in children's handwriting and the Star-Wave-Test, and Joanna Fancy on the future of graphology.

By the third issue, we had branched out to members outside the Society with an article by Betty Delmar of Chicago on the Wittlich test. The fourth issue continued that pattern by presenting papers on the handwriting of visionaries by Michigan graphologist Ruth Holmes and articles from three graphologists from Colorado: sexual abuse by Suzy Ward, alcohol abuse by Edward Peeples, and handwriting and the four quadrants of the brain by Jeanette Farmer.

This, our fifth issue, a special double issue, has authors from six countries. Thus, the *Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists*, rooted in the European tradition, has come full circle. Since many of the articles were gathered by our new President and one of the Editors, Patricia Siegel, the introduction of these authors will be made by her. As Patricia worked tirelessly to coordinate articles from three continents, we are also happy to announce that the physical production of the journal is being orchestrated by Jeffrey Starin, who is Managing Editor. Dr. Alan Levine has stayed on as another Editor. Many of the articles contain fundamental studies for complete sub-branches of graphology. The Star-Wave-Test in particular, the profound creation of Ursula Avé-Lallemant, has monumental implications for expanding graphology, and tying it more closely with the TAT and particularly the Rorschach. It is with great satisfaction that I introduce our President, Patricia Siegel.

Marc J. Seifer, Ph.D.
Editor-in-chief

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The articles in this journal represent an international exchange of ideas and research which is central to the mission of The American Society of Professional Graphologists, to enhance the quality and scientific basis of graphology.

All areas of psychology, including graphology, are seeking to increase the understanding of personality and the accuracy of their endeavors. As is inherent in the development of any science, ongoing research is necessary to ferret out inaccuracies and come closer to objective truth. It is a fluid process, and this journal is our Society's contribution toward that effort.

Over the last several years, I was fortunate to meet an international group of extraordinary graphologists who have much to offer the American graphological community. We are presenting here the work of a number of these noted graphologists — from England, France, Italy, Israel, Germany and the United States — as we seek to broaden the perspective and base of knowledge from which handwriting is analyzed. These articles represent just a portion of the ongoing and exciting efforts in the field which can be reported on in future volumes.

The first two articles, by Renna Nezos from London and Madeleine Blanquefort d'Anglards from Paris, emphasize the psychological dynamics behind handwritten expression. Nezos gives examples from valuable research she and her British Academy Research Team conducted on sublimated personalities, while Blanquefort d'Anglards draws on the significance of the gesture in handwriting and its relationship to traditional psychological and graphological principles.

Renata Propper from New York and Evelyn Jeufroy from Paris describe different approaches to how to analyze handwriting. Propper explains German graphologist Dr. Hans Knobloch's gestalt focus as the first step in the analytical process while Jeufroy presents planetary typology as a means of describing personality and categorizing handwriting dynamics.

This issue of the journal devotes considerable attention to Ursula Avé-Lallemant's ingenious Star-Wave-Test (SWT). She initially developed this test to evaluate very young children, but it also supplements handwriting in broadening the graphic expression available for analysis. Her article describes the overall framework of this culturally universal test. Fiorenza Magistrali explains and illustrates the SWT in more detail. She uses the SWT to help distressed children, particularly those from war-torn Sarajevo. Dafna Yalon presents a quantitative measure of the SWT which she used to evaluate an entire village of kindergarten students to determine their readiness for school or need for assistance. She also provides useful follow-up research. Avé-Lallemant in Germany, Magistrali in Italy, and Yalon in Israel bring their culturally diverse perspectives to focus on the benefits of this single test. Their

work highlights both the universal commonality of graphic expression and the importance of international collaboration to enrich our knowledge.

Marcel Matley, from San Francisco, has organized a compilation of medical research on neuroleptic drugs and their effect on handwriting. His work serves as a resource for graphologists, handwriting identification experts and those in the medical community. It also demonstrates clearly the neurological basis which is the foundation for the science of graphology. My paper on American printscript concentrates on categorizing printing for the practical purpose of analyzing adult handwritings. In addition, it touches on insights gained from comparisons of handwritings and SWTs of American ten- and eleven-year olds.

It is my hope that this journal not only provides useful information for graphologists and other interested professionals, but that its varied and broad scope inspires future avenues of graphological research and exploration.

Patricia Siegel
President

HONORING DR. HERRY O. TELTSCHER

The American Society of Professional Graphologists, at its February, 1999 Conference, proudly honored Dr. Herry O. Teltscher for his lifetime contribution as a psychologist, graphologist and handwriting identification expert.

Graphology, as we know it, is based on the legacies of professionals like Herry Teltscher. Throughout his extraordinary career, Dr. Teltscher has added significantly to the understanding of handwriting through his research, his publications, and his psychology practice. His commitment to graphology keeps us all vigilant about the need to continue to educate the public about the value of graphology in a variety of fields.

As a young graphologist in pre-war Vienna, he was tutored in the German, Swiss and English schools and inspired, in particular, by the noted graphologist, Raphael Schermann. Also during this period, he conducted his first research with the psychiatrist, Dr. Karl Feiler, in which he compared handwriting analysis with case studies of patients.

Herry Teltscher came to the United States in 1939. Here he used his graphological skills in the military and later as a psychotherapist. While pursuing his masters degree in psychology from The New School for Social Research, he was attracted to gestalt philosophy, with its emphasis on the whole being greater than the sum of its parts. He then received his doctorate in psychology from Yeshiva University.

Handwriting research has always been important to Dr. Teltscher, whether it be with mental patients, brain injured and paraplegic soldiers, Parkinson patients, or Franklin D. Roosevelt's handwriting. Most significant, in the 1950s Dr. Teltscher participated in a matched blind study in which his graphological analyses were compared with clinical observations. More than three out of four analyses were matched correctly, statistically significant to the .05 level, and slightly superior to Rorschachs conducted by other psychologists.

Dr. Teltscher's first book, *Handwriting — A Key to Successful Living*, initially published in 1942, sold several editions. He later wrote *Handwriting — Revelation of Self*, and has also published a number of articles on graphology and his research.

We are fortunate to have Dr. Teltscher still actively contributing to our graphological knowledge. His optimism about the future of handwriting analysis, his continuing efforts to promote graphology, and especially his dedication, are uplifting and inspirational.

Patricia Siegel

IN MEMORIAM

The American Society of Professional Graphologists is saddened by the loss of four of our charter members, Daniel S. Anthony, Mati Lerner, Eleanor Newark and Lussia Neumann. Eulogized in special newsletters by Patricia Siegel, the following article is based on personal experience and this material.

I first met Dan Anthony in 1970 when he headed up the then seven-semester course program at the New School for Social Research. Dan had been on television, he'd been featured in the *Wall Street Journal*, and also he had worked on a number of high profile cases. A graduate of Brown University, Dan's greatest contribution to graphology is his brilliant *Psychogram* book. Having taken over at the New School for Klara Roman, Dan has always stood out to me as the most astute graphologist I ever knew. Although he could be mysterious at times, when you pinned him down, he always had a precise reason for the finding he hypothesized. Along with his wife Florence, Dan's courses opened up whole new vistas to budding graphologists, as required reading not only included the work of all of the great early European graphologists, but also that of Werner Wolff, Gordon Allport, art psychologist Rudolf Arnheim and Russian neurophysiologist Alexander Luria. A full tribute to Dan can be found in Volume IV of the *Journal*.

Mati Lerner's passing came as the greatest shock as she appeared to be in good health and was lively and energetic the last time I saw her. Having co-written an article for the *Journal* with Alan Levine on Carl Sandburg's handwriting, Mati, a former chemistry teacher, hosted Society meetings at her West Side New York City apartment. Where Mati was a modern women dressed for the times, Eleanor Newark and Lussia Neumann, each in their own separate ways, harked back to different eras, Eleanor, to a time before the so-called 60's revolution, and Lussia, to a time before World War II.

Eleanor, a former award-winning elementary school principal and past President of an archeological society, had an outspoken and traditionally American demeanor. In addition, she had a strong commitment to graphology which she studied at the New School under the Anthonys, and then later again with Pat Siegel and Lois Vaisman. Flying up from her retirement home in Florida, often harried, Eleanor recently spoke before the Society on her extended research on the Star-Wave-Test and handwritings of fifth graders.

Born in 1907 in Russia when Nicholas was still Czar, and Rasputin was healing the Czar's son, Lussia Neumann left her country after the communists took over. Settling in Germany where she attended the university and obtained her doctorate, Lussia endured the Nazi regime before emigrating to the United States. A medical librarian, Lussia pursued her interest in graphology at the New School for Social

Research, and attended the first meetings when the Society was formed by Thea Stein Lewinson in Washington. A regal lady, who had the air of a baroness, as a rule, was always dressed in a long gown, low heels, off-white gloves, aristocratic cane and petite hat with a thin veil that gently covered her face. Through her presence, Lussia was a symbol of another era and a far away time. She was 90 when she died, having attended Society lectures up until the very end.

Marc J. Seifer, Ph.D.